

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention discloses eleven reduced dimensionality (RD) triple resonance nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) experiments for measuring chemical shift values of certain nuclei in a protein molecule, where the chemical shift values encoded in a peak pair of an NMR spectrum are detected in a phase sensitive manner. The RD 3D $\underline{H_A}, \underline{C_A}, (CO), N, HN$ NMR and RD 3D $\underline{H_C}, (C\text{-}TOCSY\text{-}CO), N, HN$ NMR experiments are designed to yield “sequential” connectivities, while the RD 3D $\underline{H}^{\alpha/\beta}, \underline{C}^{\alpha/\beta}, CO, HA$ NMR and RD 3D $\underline{H}^{\alpha/\beta}, \underline{C}^{\alpha/\beta}, N, HN$ NMR experiments provide “intraresidue” connectivities. The RD 3D $\underline{H_C}, \underline{C_C}, H\text{-}COSY$ NMR, RD 3D $\underline{H_C}, \underline{C_C}, H\text{-}TOCSY$ NMR, and RD 2D $\underline{H_C}, \underline{C_C}, H\text{-}COSY$ NMR experiments allow one to obtain assignments for aliphatic and aromatic side chain chemical shifts, while the RD 2D $\underline{H_B}, \underline{C_B}, (CG, CD), HD$ NMR experiment provide information for the aromatic side chain chemical shifts. In addition, methods of conducting suites of RD triple resonance NMR experiments for high-throughput resonance assignment of proteins and determination of secondary structure elements are disclosed.